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A Recommendation to Be Proud Of.
"HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT ASSEMBLY, No. 66
KNIGHTS OF LABOR.
WASHINGTON, D. C., September 21, 1894.

"Mr. A. MATHIAS LAW, Business Manager
WASHINGTON TIMES.

"DEAR SIR: At the last regular meeting of
District Assembly No. 66, Knights of Labor, The
WASHINGTON TIMES was heartily endorsed
and the support of the Assembly was pledged
to advertisers in THE TIMES.

"C. T. WALTON,
"Recording Secretary."

THE POWER OF THE PULPIT.

(By the pastor of the Church of Our Father.)

We hear not a little in these days about the
decline of the pulpit. The suggestion is by
no means new, and yet it is so far from being
a reality that a man with a real message to
preach never attracted more attention than
now. Of course the work of the pulpit has to
be done under new conditions. It has to deal
with opinions and tendencies that are pecu-
liar to the times, and with a changed condi-
tion of intelligence. It is ours to deal with
facts, not to slither after lost opportunities.
This is our age; it is the age in which we have
to work; it is the age that is telling us, and
on which we have to tell. As a matter of
fact, it is a wonderful time—a time for wise
thought, noble enterprise, heroic service. We
have no sympathy with the alarmists who
sigh for the "good old times of old." Would
they restore narrowness and persecution? Do
they desire less knowledge, less freedom, less
of scorn for the mere authority of tradition?
Are they afraid of the free air which is blowing
everywhere round about them? We can
understand why a man whose own faith is
weak should be afraid of it; but not a man
who has confidence in his principles and in
his God.

The demands on the pulpit are likely to
grow to an extent not yet properly recognized.
One cause is the general rise in the
average of intelligence. Men are thinking for
themselves. Emphasis is being put upon the
permanent elements in religion. The accidents
of religion may change. Creeds need
revision. The present generation cannot ex-
press its faith in the molds handed down
from the generations that are past. Much of
this intelligence may be superficial, but it can-
not be set aside as non-existent.

Will the pulpit be able to hold its own
among a people thus educated? That is the
question. One thing is certain. This genera-
tion will not grant to the pulpit any power on
the ground of tradition or precedent. That
the difficulties which confront the pulpit of
to-day are serious it would be idle to deny.
But there is no reason for anxiety. Amid all
changes in religious activity, or worship, or
creed, there is one thing which is unchange-
able—that supreme simplicity of religion on
which Christ has laid the chief stress, love to
God and love to man.

There is a loud call for preachers who
shall speak out of the depths of their own
spiritual feelings, but also to speak with that
power which is the result of careful thought.
The age wants living words of truth—in
short, a preaching which makes men feel
themselves in the grip of one who possesses
the truth, and who has good reasons for the
cred he believes and preaches. There will
be less room in the coming time for the
preacher who is content to be in opinions as
he ever has been. The man who has a
message will always be a power. But the
preacher must feel he has a message. This
involves much. It means that he is not a
mere essayist or a professional lecturer. If
this were all, we could soon dispense with
the pulpit. Let the central truth that Christ
is Lord and Saviour be the inspirative of the
preacher and his power will be irresistible.
One result of the greater prominence given to
Christ will be wider sympathy with men.
Not that the sphere of the preacher's thoughts
should be circumscribed. Nothing that af-
fects human character and human happiness
is outside his teaching and influence. It is
for the pulpit to shed a salutary influence
upon all movements for the public good.
There is no real interest in life that
Christianity will fail to reach, nor monopoly
or sin that Christianity will fail to rebuke.

To proclaim the message of the Master Im-
plies stout faith. Congregations do not want
to hear a critical analysis of their pas-
tor's doubts and uncertainties. The recent
strong conviction in the pulpit gives force
and influence in the pew. We welcome that
the churches of to-day are largely occupied by
men who believe in the large faith of humanity.
Boldly are they stepping forward from lim-
ited and partial hopes of salvation for a few
to a grander, truer, more Christlike belief for
the mass. They are bringing Christ into the
very center of human activity and are trans-
lating His blessed teaching into the language
of modern life. Faithful to the Master, the
pulpit will ever be a power.

ARTHUR G. BOGERS.

OUR MANUAL TRAINING SYSTEM.

It is understood that the school board's
estimate to the Commissioners for the year
of 1895-96 contains a provision for two man-
ual training school buildings. To those who
have manifested an interest in industrial edu-
cation the provision will be appreciated. The
present facilities in this city for manual train-
ing are not adequate to all the demand. For
instance, the Eastern High School students
are deprived of taking the course in manual
training unless they are willing to attend the
Central High School for that purpose.

It has been contended of late, in view of
the close relationship that exists between the
Business High School and the manual train-

ing department, that they both should be un-
der the same management. Similar institu-
tions are in existence in other cities and have
proved successful. Why not have them here?
Industrial education in the public schools is
no longer in its experimental stage, for it
has long since been recognized as a perma-
nent feature of general education in the pub-
lic schools of the country.

Small appropriations by Congress have re-
tarded the system in this city to a consid-
erable extent, but in spite of this, the results
achieved prove that the manual training de-
partment in the schools of Washington stands
second to none. The limited accommoda-
tions this year do not meet the demand, and
some sections are greatly overcrowded. The
allotted time devoted to the pupils in the Sev-
enth and Eighth grades is but one hour and a
half per week, and with the small allowance
of time many are being deprived of the
benefits.

If the business training and manual train-
ing of Washington public school students
were conducted in buildings especially set
aside for that purpose, the system would un-
doubtedly increase in popularity and effi-
ciency. Two buildings are needed, one in the
eastern, and one in the western sections
of the city. Let us have them.

"PUBLIC OFFICE IS A PUBLIC TRUST."

President Cleveland's celebrated aphorism
seems to have been overlooked by some of his
highest and most trusted officials in their ef-
forts to bolster up his administration and ex-
plain away such inconsistencies in party pol-
icy as are apparent to the general public.

No public officer whose duties are contin-
uous is justified in abandoning his trust to
take part in a political campaign. It is nec-
essary to the office or it would never have
been created, and while party principles and
partisan prejudice sometimes control the per-
formance of his duties, his full and faithful
service belong to the general public and not
to a political organization.

It may be possible that extraordinary cir-
cumstances justify the transgression of the
rule laid down by Mr. Cleveland, and that it
is absolutely necessary to send forth political
missionaries to proselyte an unbelieving pub-
lic, but why not give the latter lights the
same opportunity, and let all public servants
who sympathize with the present adminis-
tration take part in glorifying its work?

In other words, don't restrict political junk-
ies to Cabinet officers and other high officials.

JUDGE GAYNOR WAS RIGHT.

The refusal of Judge Gaynor to take place
on the Democratic State ticket of New York is
in keeping with his declaration published be-
fore the Saratoga convention.

Good men are scarce, and it seems dis-
couraging when they refuse to accept nomi-
nations accorded so unanimously as was the
one tendered Judge Gaynor. But no good
man can afford to accept office under Tam-
many's control. The Democratic party in New
York will be defeated unless the machinery
and efficiency of Tammany prevail in New
York city, and in that event every Democratic
State officer will be under obligation to the
Tammany ring.

Judge Gaynor is right. The honest ele-
ment of every community must be permitted
to control the election of public officers, and
one of the ways to bring about that result is
for honest men to refuse nominations where an
election means a surrender to discreditable
methods. This year Tammany will be de-
feated.

GREAT IS FOOTBALL.

With the passing of the baseball season and
its early hopes and final disappointments
comes the time of year when football reigns
supreme in outdoor sports. Now occurs the
era of the long-haired collegian, whose
trunks and muscles are prepared to do battle
for the glory of his alma mater. Conquering
knights of historical ages were never wor-
shiped with the fervor that goes out to the
average youth entering college is to one day
shine as a member of the crack team.

The game of football has so grown and
spread in this country that no college or uni-
versity seems complete in its equipment with-
out a representative eleven. Cold weather
begets football, and the District of Columbia
contains hundreds of young men who are
members or candidates for positions on the
several teams connected with local colleges
and clubs.

The annual championship game played on
Thanksgiving Day has become a fixture, and
thousands of people are always in attendance
to cheer on their respective favorites. This
city has furnished several crack players to the
universities of the country. A King, a
Butterworth, an Ordway, a Brooke and others
have made national records for themselves
and for Washington. The Georgetown Col-
lege, Columbia Athletic Club, Y. M. C. A., and
many other local teams have won laurels in
the past and are prepared to try again. In
fact, football has secured such a foothold here
that a professional team has been secured to
furnish patrons of the game full opportunity
to size up the respective merits of both profes-
sional and amateur players.

With the introduction of the revised rules
in the game as played by the collegians and
amateurs, much of the roughness of the past
will be eliminated and there will be less ex-
cuse for accidents. More individual kicking
and less mass playing will be seen this sea-
son.

The football year in this city formally opens
in the coming week with bright prospects of
success. Welcome ye punter; welcome ye
tackle, and welcome ye guard. The girls
are getting out their colors; the boys are
growing long hair; the inflated sphere is
trebling. The game is on.

SENATOR McPHERSON'S declination must be
construed as an abdication in favor of the
superior sagacity of his cook.

SENATOR Hill continues to experience diffi-
culty in securing a mate.

The sleepy contractors of the new post-
office building will hereafter refuse all jobs
across the street from wide-awake newspapers.

The weather at Gray Gables is bad for fish-
ing. Pie counter preachers are warned to
stay away until it improves.

EMPEROR WILLIAM'S song will soon be pub-
lished. Court critics who have not heard the
production are nevertheless disposed to re-
gard it as a classic.

The death of the Mamen of Lafogu doesn't
interest us. We should like to know, how-
ever, if his son is obliged to wear the same
name.

The McKinley boom is having numerous
rear-end collisions with Western audiences.

That soft, mellow feeling abroad in the
land is a herald of renewed connection be-
tween the American citizen and the pancake.

The Republican campaign managers should
instruct Mr. Carnegie to write fewer essays on

the evils of wealth and give his employees a
little larger chance to be naughty.

ANTI-TAMMANY New Yorkers have nomi-
nated Col. Strong. It is hoped that there's
something in a name this time.

Just as Japan has a good grip, the Powers
want to call her off.

CANDIDATE SINGELKY, of Pennsylvania,
points to Georgia as proof that sure things
sometimes go wrong.

Up to a late hour last night the usual state-
ment from Mr. Corbett had not been received.

If his eulogists are to be believed, David
B. Hill is addicted to a terrible lack of bad
habits.

TAKING tens, free trade luncheons, and sil-
ver suppers are the fad among the newly
franchised citizens of Colorado.

The American mother is at present engaged
in wearing her last year's fat hat that her son
may have a football sweater.

CHINESE foot soldiers are evidently copy-
ing the Federal tactics in force at Bull Run.

NEWSY AND PERSONAL.

Topeka has a man who belongs to forty-one
secret societies.

Louisiana welcomes Georgia to the doubt-
ful column. New York has got out of it.

Every boy who attends the Cape Elizabeth
(Me.) High School has a bicycle.

A Boston architect recently forgot to supply
closets for a large and expensive house. As
Boston women are supposed to value culture
more than clothes, this didn't make the differ-
ence it might have done in New York.

Dr. Krumpholtz, a professor of Kharkov,
Russia, says that aniline is a cure for con-
sumption. Either a dye or an anti-dye, so to
speak.

Ex-Leut. Gov. Brockmeyer, of St. Louis,
wants to send 1,000 mocking birds to Europe
to learn the nightingale's song and teach it
to their mates here.

THE WAR IN CHINA.

The news that the Japs are closing in on
Peking is rather calculated to make the droop-
ing pantalons stand on end.—Philadelphia In-
quirer.

The Chinese Emperor is kept busy apolo-
gizing to friendly nations when he ought to
be occupying his time with thoughts as how
to beat light an unfriendly nation.—St. Louis
Republic.

It is reported that Japan, if she is victori-
ous over China, proposes to divide China into
three independent kingdoms. The Japanese
had better not too confidently count their
chickens before they are hatched.—Philadel-
phia Call.

Judging from the recent performance of
the Chinese men-of-war in plowing into the
shore to get out of the way of the Japs, what
the Chinese navy most needs is battle-ships
which can navigate the woods.—Louis-
ville Courier-Journal.

By steadily weakening the power of Li
Hung Chang the Chinese Emperor is doing
more injury to his cause than any single Jap-
anese victory has done. The latest move
is to make the old and discredited Prince Kung
collector of the war. This double authority can-
not but be fatal to energetic operations.—Bul-
falo Express.

BOSTON AND THE HAZING QUESTION.

Princeton abolishes hazing by a popular
vote among the students themselves. The
purpose, as well as the method, of its accom-
plishment furnishes a most commendable
pointer for other colleges which have not yet
dispensed with such practices.—Boston
Globe.

Princetonians have taken the honorable
course in voluntarily resolving to abandon
hazing. Severe repressive measures on the
part of the authorities have not crushed out
this always foolish and sometimes barbarous
practice, but it bids fair to perish before
the growth of a more wholesome and manly spirit
among the under-graduates themselves.—
Boston Journal.

QUEER KANSAS.

So long as Dad Moss, of Jasper, only eloped
with his mother-in-law and stole fifty-cent
wheat, nobody minded, but when he com-
mitted forgery he got sent up quick.

A deaf and dumb barber in Hays City has
failed in business. The funny men should
take notice.

Postmaster Mayfield, of Lebanon, has had
the misfortune to lose an ear. A gentleman
whose letter didn't come bit it off.

Pawpaw parties are popular among the
many swains and blushing belles who dwell
by the Tropic Kew.

THE TOPEKA BLOOMER-WEARERS HAVE DISCOVERED

that the less cloth in the trousers the more
attention they attract.

MR. PEPPER'S WHISKERS.

Senator Pepper's whiskers made a narrow
escape from the Atlantic gales which have
since invaded Washington while inquiring
the way to Kansas.—St. Louis Republic.

It is expected that the wish is father to
Mr. Pepper's prediction that the Republicans
will carry the legislature in Kansas this Fall.
There is reason to believe that Senator Martin,
in an unguarded moment, has made a slip-
pant or a caustic allusion to Mr. Pepper's whiskers.
—Kansas City Times.

WILSON'S LONDON DINNER.

Prof. Wilson's most active part in the pen-
ding tariff campaign seems to be in the nature
of furnishing ammunition for his opponents.
—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Representative Wilson, having been ban-
queted by the London Board of Trade, Mr.
McKinley rises to inquire if any one has
heard of an American board of trade having
declined the author of the new tariff law. Which
author? According to the McKinleyites the
sugar trust was the chief author of the exist-
ing law, and Mr. McKinley will not deny that
the trust exhibited much greater capacities
for authorship in the deceased McKinley act
than those displayed in its successor.—Phila-
delphia Record.

Mr. Hesing's Parade.

The Hon. Wash Hesing reviewed a parade
of letter-carriers in Chicago last Sunday. The
glory of the parade, which was mounted on
bicycles, was Mr. Hesing himself. His man-
ner of riding is very impressive. He rests
his chin on the handle, and his solid-colum-
n side whippers turn the pedals with incon-
ceivable grace and velocity. Meanwhile his
legs, which received second prize at the
spring exhibition of the Chicago Art Club,
hang and sway nonchalantly in their orange
stockings and alligator shoes. More than
35,000 people witnessed Mr. Hesing last Sun-
day.—New York Sun.

SOME NEW BOOKS.

A brief outline of civilization under nation-
alism, from a socialistic standpoint, is given
in "Young West," a sequel to "Looking Back-
ward," by William Schiller, in which he
unfolds the concept of civilization under the
German or military system of socialism.
The object of the book is to answer such
questions as to who pays the bills of social-
ism and where the money would come from.
The pages are bordered with a deep band of
blue to relieve the eye, a variation of an at-
tempt that was made in 1893 by the Modern
Publisher, a magazine published in New York
by D. G. Croly, the pages of which were of
different colors in contrasting inks—although
Mr. Croly did not apply for a patent. The
story is a stupid one. Arena Publishing
Company, Boston.

"McPherson's Handbook for 1894" has
been published by Robert W. McPherson, Wash-
ington, D. C. About one-third of it is given to
the passage through Congress of the tariff bill of
1894. The long struggle in each house over
the currency question, the repeal of the Fed-
eral election laws and the story of the strug-
gle in Hawaii are of interest to the politician;
but the special chapter devoted to the rail-
road strike makes it especially valuable to the
sociologist. The volume has wide scope
and should be in every library.

Mr. Charles Dana Gibson, whose illustra-
tions and cartoons are so well known, is pre-
paring a book of his drawings, consisting of
nearly one hundred of the best things that he
has done. It will be a large folio, with a
broad margin, and will be published by the
American Book Company, New York.

Dillingham publishes this week in the Mad-
ison Square Series two of Mrs. Southworth's
popular novels, "The Maiden Widow" and
"Tried for Her Life."

G. W. Dillingham & Co. have published
four essays by Oliver Oliver Goble which, in
practically speaking, reviews of new books.

In "Brother Against Brother" Oliver Optic
conceives a series of "The Blue and the
Gray," and which has already proved so
popular. The scenes, incidents and adventures
of this new series are laid on the land as
those of the previous series occurred on the
water.

The story opens in one of the border
states, which was the scene of many exciting
episodes previous to and at the opening of the
war, and the present volume deals largely with
the conflict for supremacy between the host-
ile factions which, at first, seemed to be
about equal in strength. In the families of two
neighbors who live on the border, the North
and the South are represented. One son, who
has just arrived at the military age, who is the
hero of the story, on the different sides of
the question.

The book is published by Lee & Shepard,
Boston, and is for sale by Woodward & Lothrop,
price, \$1.50.

Lee & Shepard publish and Woodward &
Lothrop have for sale, price, \$1.50, "The
Search for Andrew Field," a story of the war
of 1812. The object of the author of this story
is to give the younger people an insight into
the conditions of the times of 1812, a history
of that war and a glimpse at the results, and
this object is attained through the medium of
the adventures and misadventures of "The War
of 1812 series," of which "The Search for An-
drew Field" is the first. It is well known that
one of the causes of the war was "the right of
the time," which was claimed by Great
Britain and as a result of this Andrew Field
was "pressed."

The author is thoroughly familiar with the
country in which the scene is laid and many
are the adventures, perils, and difficulties met
during the search. Andrew Field and his
friends are many American boys with a love
for their country, and the story is full of life
and spirit, mainly in tone, and free from
"slang," conveying much historical informa-
tion, and many lessons of manliness and cour-
age.

"Little Miss Faith," by Grace Le Baron, is
the story of the holiday lives of two little
girls, one, being the guest of the other, at the
latter's country home in Hazelwood, and in
the course of the story, the several weeks in
summer work, showing how much of real
pleasure can be gained by, and given to, a
little child, in seven days amid trees, and
flowers, and birds.

It will also appeal to that large society in-
terested in finding summer homes for chil-
dren.

The author, who is well known through her
previous literary work, most of which has
appeared in the press of Boston and vicinity,
has given us a charming book, and one that
will be read with interest and pleasure.

WHERE WOMEN HAVE SUFFRAGE

In Norway they have school suffrage.

In Finland they vote for all elective offi-
cers.

In Italy widows vote for members of par-
liament.

In Austria-Hungary they vote, by proxy, for
all elective officers.

In France the women teachers elect women
members on all boards of education.

In Russia women householders vote for all
elective officers and on all local matters.

Women have municipal suffrage in Cape
Colony, which rules a million square miles.

In Great Britain women vote for all elec-
tive officers except members of parliament.

In Croatia and Dalmatia they have the priv-
ilege of doing so in local elections in person.

Municipal women suffrage rules in New
Zealand, and, I think, at parliamentary elec-
tions.

In the United States twenty-eight States
and Territories have given women some form
of suffrage.

In Ireland the poor women vote for the
harbor boards, poor law guardians, and in
Belfast for municipal officers.

In Sweden women vote for all elective offi-
cers except representatives, also, indirectly,
for members of the house of lords.

In the Madras presidency and the Bombay
presidency (Hindooistan) the women exercise
the right of suffrage in all municipal elec-
tions.

In the north Atlantic, the Isle of Man
(between England and Ireland), and
Pitcairn Island, in the south Pacific, have full
woman suffrage.

The countries of the world where women
already have suffrage have an area of
over 15,000,000 square miles, and their popu-
lation is over 350,000,000.

In the Dominion of Canada women have
municipal suffrage in every province and also
in the northwest territories. In Ontario they
vote for all elective officers, except in the
election of members of the legislature and
parliament.

In all the countries of Russian Asia they
can do so whenever a Russian colony settles.
Russians are colonizing the whole of their
vast Asian possessions, and carrying
with them everywhere the "mir," or self-
governing village wherein women who are
heads of households are permitted to vote.

WESTERN PRESS AND JUDGE HARLAN.

It isn't Judge Jenkins who has been re-
versed. It was ex-Senator Spooner, who
wrote out the famous Northern Pacific strike
injunction order.—Omaha Bee.

Judge Harlan took pains to show that
where the right to strike is conceded, the right
to combine in conspiracy to cripple the prop-
erty and prevent the operation of a road is
emphatically denied.—Minneapolis Journal.

The overturning of Judge Jenkins' decree
is especially valuable at this time. It is an
effectual avowal that the rights of the in-
dividual employee to assume and surrender his
employment at will are to be protected at all
hazards.—St. Paul Dispatch.

The decision of Justice Harlan was scarcely
necessary to refute the idea expressed in the
opinion of Judge Jenkins. Common sense
was sufficient authority for that. Every
American citizen has a right to work or re-
frain from work as he likes.—Kansas City
Times.

SOCIAL SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

The Woman's National Press Association
met on Friday last at Willard's Hotel, Mrs. L.
D. Crandell, vice president, in the chair. The
meeting of the last session was read by Mrs.
B. H. Sperry, who also presented the resig-
nation of Miss Mary E. Torrence, recording sec-
retary. The resignation was not accepted, and
Miss Torrence was appointed assistant
to Miss Torrence.

Miss M. F. Foster offered to amend the con-
stitution by restricting in future all appli-
cations for membership to bona fide journalists
and periodists. She also suggested that the
present membership, not now so engaged,
should place themselves in active communica-
tion with some reputable journal. Mrs.
Corwell, manager of the publication bureau,
announced that No. 2 of "Potomac Series"
would be issued some time this month.

The corresponding secretary reported that
she had sent a call to a score of women's
clubs in the city to meet the W. N. P. A. in
conference on the 26th instant. The object of
this conference is the unification of the
women's club interest and the formation of a
federated council of women, composed of the
representative club women of the District.
The secretary stated that she had made every
effort to find the clubs in the city, and that
she hoped that any club composed of
women who desired to attend the conference
and who had not been formally invited would
give notice within the week to the W. N. P. A.

Mrs. H. B. Sperry, chairman of the "parlor
lecture course," announced ten interesting
topics and the names of some prominent men
and women who are expected to deliver the
lectures. Mr. M. D. Lincoln, ex-president of
the association, promised to lend her aid in
maintaining the position and raising the
standard of the W. N. P. A.

A very successful entertainment was given
Thursday evening by the Ladies Aid Society
of Mitchellville, Prince George's county, Md.,
assisted by several Washingtonians. Miss
Marie Elinger, of this city, and Miss Bertie
Kane, of Baltimore, carried off the honors of
the evening, both ladies having to respond to
numerous caucuses. The following Washing-
tonians took part in the programme: Prof. H.
E. Salsman, Mr. William De Ford, elocution-
ist; Miss Marie Elinger, soprano; Mr. Walter
Elinger, the well-known basso, and Mr. Camp-
bell. Mr. and Mrs. William Smith en-
tertained the Washington talent during their
stay in true Maryland style. The proceeds
were for the benefit of Mount Oak Church, near
Mitchellville, and quite a neat sum was real-
ized.

A very enjoyable occasion for the members
and friends of the Sixth Presbyterian Chris-
tian Endeavor Society was the first social of
the season, at which time the first reports
of delegates to the Cleveland convention were
given. The following programme was
much enjoyed by all present: Singing by so-
ciety; reading of Scriptures and prayer by
Mr. Tuley, pastor of the church; the first re-
port of Cleveland convention from the de-
legate, Miss McAdams; singing, "Sister Sun-
shine," cornet and violin duet, Misses Ying-
ling and Knight; singing, "Sunshine in my
Soul," address by Mr. Burleigh, of the
New York Avenue Christian Endeavor So-
ciety; violin solo, Miss Ella Knight; report of
delegates to Cleveland convention, Mr. Turkey;
singing, address by S. A. Connor, presi-
dent of the District union, on "Union meth-
ods and possibilities; singing and prayer.
The social part of the programme was not
the least enjoyed of the occasion. Refresh-
ments were served by the young ladies during
the social.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Leding and family,
who have been traveling in Europe since July,
sailed for home on Saturday, September 29,
from Southampton, England. A portion of
the time has been spent in the city of
Bremen, Mr. Leding's native place, and the
home of his boyhood days. Their journey-
ings have also included a visit to the Antwerp
Exposition, and a stay at the Hotel de
London. In his search for curios and quaint
oddities, Mr. Leding's well-known artistic
taste has led him to visit many of the interior
cities, as well as the great mart of com-
merce so well known to every traveler.
After spending a few days in New York they
will return to Washington during the present
week.

Mrs. Alexander S. Merchant will be at home,
No. 2049 F street, Fridays during October and
November.

Miss Irene Connor is again at home after a
month pleasantly spent visiting friends in
Maryland